



# IJRU Rule Book

## Judging Manual

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## 1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

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2	Number and Roles of Judges .....	4
2.1	Freestyle events .....	4
2.2	Team Show/World Cup .....	4
2.3	Speed and Multiples Events .....	4
3	Judging Speed and Multiples Events .....	6
3.1	General .....	6
3.2	Counting .....	6
3.2.1	General .....	6
3.2.2	Speed .....	6
3.2.3	Double Unders .....	6
3.2.4	Consecutive Triple Unders .....	7
3.3	False Starts .....	7
3.4	False switches .....	7
3.5	Space Violations .....	8
3.6	Video replay .....	8
3.7	Recompeting .....	8
3.7.1	Technical problem .....	8
3.7.2	Broken ropes .....	9
4	Judging Freestyle Events .....	10
4.1	Difficulty Judging .....	10
4.1.1	General .....	10
4.1.2	Single Rope .....	10
4.1.3	Double Dutch .....	13
4.1.4	Wheel .....	15
4.2	Presentation .....	18
4.2.1	Athlete Presentation – Form and Execution (Technicality) .....	18
4.2.2	Routine Presentation – Entertainment .....	19
4.2.3	Routine Presentation – Musicality .....	20
4.3	Required Elements .....	21
4.3.1	General .....	21
4.3.2	Single Rope .....	22
4.3.3	Double Dutch .....	23
4.4	Deductions .....	24
4.4.1	Misses .....	24

4.4.2	Space Violations .....	24
4.4.3	Time Violations.....	25
5	Judging Team Show/World Cup .....	26
5.1	Difficulty .....	26
5.2	Presentation .....	28
5.3	Required Disciplines .....	29
6	Calculation of Scores and Results.....	32
6.1	Calculating Speed and Multiples Scores.....	32
6.2	Calculating Freestyle Scores .....	33
6.2.1	Difficulty .....	34
6.2.2	Presentation .....	35
6.2.3	Deductions and Required Elements .....	36
6.2.4	Result.....	37
6.3	Calculating Show Contest Scores .....	37
6.4	Calculating the Ranking .....	37
6.4.1	Speed Events .....	37
6.4.2	Freestyle Events.....	37
6.4.3	Overall/All-Around Results.....	38
6.5	The Results .....	38

## 2 NUMBER AND ROLES OF JUDGES

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The minimum number of judges required for any event is detailed below with the recommended number in parentheses.

### 2.1 FREESTYLE EVENTS

2 (3)	P <sub>A</sub> Judges	<u>Athlete</u> Presentation – Form and Execution, and Misses
2 (3)	P <sub>R</sub> Judges	<u>Routine</u> Presentation – Entertainment, and <u>Presentation</u> Musicality
2 (3)	M Judges	<u>Misses</u> , Required Elements, <u>and</u> Time- and Space Violations, <u>and</u> <u>Misses</u>
3 (5)	D Judges	Difficulty

### 2.2 TEAM SHOW COMPETITION/WORLD CUP

3	P <sub>A</sub> P <sub>T</sub> Judges	<u>Athlete</u> <u>Technical</u> Presentation – Form and Execution and Athlete Style
3	P <sub>R</sub> P <sub>E</sub> Judges	<u>Routine</u> Presentation – Entertainment and Choreography
3	M <sub>2</sub>	<u>R</u> Judges <u>Misses</u> , Required Disciplines, <u>and</u> Time Violations
5	D Judges	Difficulty

### 2.3 SPEED AND MULTIPLES EVENTS

1	<u>Head Judge</u>
2	<u>Speed Judges</u>

### 2.4 JUDGE EXPECTATIONS AND CODE OF ETHICS

Judges should:

- Ensure that the actions of the athletes follow the rules. In fulfilling this task, the official must establish the best possible climate for fair competition with the attention on the athletes.
- Maintain Judges Certification.
- Participate in the online continuing education within the IJRU training portal.
- Watch routines on videotape or at their local team's practices and analyze them as if you were a judge.
- Practice clicking speed and identifying deductions.
- Be very familiar with and knowledgeable about all rules and procedures as described in the most current IJRU Rule Book.
- Become confident and comfortable with the responsibilities of all judging positions for which they are assigned.
- Be very familiar and confident in following through the competition procedures set forth by the IJRU.
- Be familiar enough with the judging system and scoring collection method to be able to score routines quickly as well as accurately, to keep tournaments running smoothly.
- Always be punctual, pleasant, and polite while judging.

- Be impartial. Avoid coaching or cheering for any certain competitor or competitors.
- Be friendly with their fellow judges but refrain from any comments or discussion while judging.
- Attend all judges' meetings prior to the competition they are judging at as required by the Tournament Director.
- Look professional. In most cases, an official judging shirt will be provided.
  - If not, judges should wear a plain, black shirt free of logos.
  - They should wear black pants, shorts, or skirt when judging.
  - They should make sure there are no markings on any piece of clothing or on them that can identify them as being affiliated with any team or competitor.
  - Wear athletic shoes, no flip-flops, sandals or bare feet.
- Personal cell phone use is not allowed while judging. No videoing is allowed from the judging table.
- The conduct of each judge affects the public's attitude toward all judges. Therefore, every judge must uphold the honor, integrity and dignity of the role.

## 3 JUDGING SPEED AND MULTIPLES EVENTS

### 3.1 GENERAL

Judges will count the jumps of each athlete from the beginning to the end of each speed and multiples event, using an IJRU-approved device.

Head Judges are responsible for:

- All communication at a station. This includes communication with the tournament director, athlete(s), athletes, and coaches.
- Showing the athlete(s) where the camera is in the station (if video replay is being used)
- Checking that the correct athlete is at their station before the event starts.
- Reporting false starts and false switches after confirming that a majority of judges agree a false start or switch has occurred.

Head Judges may communicate an approximate, unofficial score to the athlete.

Where scores are not automatically collected from each judge by electronic means, or in the case of an a failure of the electronic system failure in use, it is the Head Judge's responsibility to record the exact number shown on all the station's judges' approved devices onto a scoresheet. The head judge may record 1 less than the number shown on the judges' devices if the judge communicates that in accordance with the rules below.

### 3.2 COUNTING

#### 3.2.1 General

No deductions are made for any misses in speed or multiples events.

Single ropes must be turned in a forward motion, whereas Double Dutch ropes must be turned counterclockwise/counter-clockwise with the right hand and clockwise with the left hand.

#### 3.2.2 Speed

For speed events, judges count the first completed right foot jump and each additional alternating right foot jump/skip.

If an athlete misses and the judge recognizes they counted the jump the miss occurred on, the judge will resume counting on the right foot jump once the athlete completes a right foot jump, followed by a left foot jump. If an athlete misses at the end of an event and a judge has not yet taken off a jump, they will deduct one jump from the final score.

#### 3.2.3 Double Unders

For double unders, judges count each jump where both feet land simultaneously after the rope has passed under the feet twice, while completing and completed two forward vertical rotations around the body.

If an athlete misses and the judge recognizes they have counted the double under the miss occurred on, the judge will resume counting again on the second double under following the miss. If an athlete misses at the end of an event and a judge has not yet taken off a jump, they will deduct one jump from the final score.

### 3.2.4 Consecutive Triple Unders

For triple unders, judges count each jump where both feet land simultaneously after the rope has passed under the feet three times, while completing and completed three forward vertical rotations around the body.

Once an athlete has completed one triple under, judges stop counting when the athlete either stops, misses, or completes any skill other than a triple under. No triples made after that attempt will be counted.

If an athlete misses before completing 15 triple unders, they will have one more attempt at starting the event.

30 seconds after the start of the event, the athlete is no longer eligible to begin the event or start a second attempt and the judges must not count any triple unders performed by the athlete.

## 3.3 FALSE STARTS

A false start occurs if an athlete's rope begins a rotation before the start signal.

A false start results in a deduction from the score. See section 6.36.1 for deduction values.

All judges need to watch for and report false starts to the head judge following the heat. A majority of judges must agree that a false start occurred for the athlete(s) to receive a deduction.

If a false start occurs, all judges are still required to count the event.

## 3.4 FALSE SWITCHES

In team speed or multiples events, a false switch may occur if an athlete's rope begins a rotation, or if an athlete takes the ropes from a turner or enters the ropes before the signal to switch sounds.

Each false switch results in a deduction from the score. See section 6.1 for deduction values.

All judges need to watch for and report false switches to the head judge following the heat. A majority of judges need to agree on the number of false switches that occurred in an event.

During a single rope speed or multiples event with more than one athlete, when the switch beep occurs, judges immediately stop counting the prior athlete and start counting the next. Any extra jumpssteps by the prior athlete after the beep are not counted but also not penalized.

For Double Dutch Speed Relay (DDSR), the following turning and jumping order must be followed:

1. A and B turn for C, who is facing B
2. A and C turn for D, who is facing A
3. D and C turn for B, who is facing C
4. D and B turn for A, who is facing D

Judges should not count any jumps that are not performed in this manner.

### 3.5 SPACE VIOLATIONS

A space violation occurs any time part of an athlete's body touches the ground outside of the competition boundary.

A team may receive a space violation for any team member competing in the event who commits a space violation, including members of the team who are competing in the event but not actively jumping at the time of the space violation~~on the event~~.

During a space violation, the judges must stop counting, and the head judge must verbally notify the athlete(s) that they are out of bounds.

Judges resume counting once the athlete(s) have re-entered the competition area.

An athlete cannot receive an additional space violation until they have successfully completed a counted jump/~~skip~~ within the competition area.

If a space violation interferes with, obstructs, or impedes an opposing athlete/~~teams' teams~~ rope(s), the head judge will award a re-jump to the affected athlete/team. The affected athlete/team can decide if they wish to accept the re-jump or submit their current score. They must notify the head judge of their decision before leaving the competition floor.

### 3.6 VIDEO REPLAY

~~A video camera will be provided for each speed and multiples station to allow for recounts due to inaccurate clicking.~~

~~Athletes will be made aware of the competition boundary and location of the video camera by the head judge before the heat begins.~~

~~If 2/3 of the judges are not within three (3) clicks for a speed or multiples event, the head judge must record the scores on the score sheet and immediately notify the tournament director, prior to the start of the next heat.~~

~~The tournament director will notify the coach or a representative from the team who was present in the coach's box that the video of the event will automatically be re-counted at a slower speed by an additional panel of judges. If no one was in the coach's box during the event, the national head-coach or head of delegation will be notified.~~

~~The event will be recounted off the competition floor while the tournament continues.~~

~~Once the judges that are recounting the event get a score within 3 jumps, this score will be used to calculate a final, total speed score, and the tournament director will notify the coach or team representative of the new score.~~

~~If the athlete(s) or coaches obstruct the view of the camera and a recount is not possible, the athletes do not receive a second attempt and will be given the score originally counted by the judges.~~

### 3.71.1 RECOMPETING

#### 3.7.1 Technical problem

~~If a video recount is not possible, due to a technical issue such as the camera not recording the event properly, a file accidentally being deleted, a judge obstructs the view of the camera, or the camera ran out of space or power, then the athlete(s) will be given an opportunity to recompete the event.~~

### 3.7.2 Broken ropes

If an athlete's rope breaks unintentionally during a speed or multiples event and the majority of judges agree the rope is broken, the athlete will be given one additional attempt to compete the event successfully. However, once an athlete leaves the station, they can no longer claim a broken rope.

A broken rope includes but is not limited to:

- Frayed wire
- Rope separating from handle
- Snapped rope
- Broken handle (that impairs its use)
- Any breakage that halts the functionality of the rope.

The head judge will notify the tournament director immediately if an athlete has an option to recompete an event and the athlete will wait with the tournament director until the second attempt has been scheduled.

The tournament director will then notify the coach or team representative who was present in the coach's box. If unavailable, the tournament director will notify the national head coach or head of the delegation. They will have 5 minutes to decide whether to recompete the event. If they choose not to recompete, they will be given the score originally counted by the judges.

The athlete(s) will be given a minimum of 10 minutes between attempts.

The score of the athlete's second attempt will be their final score. If the rope breaks again on their second attempt, they will not be given another chance to recompete the event, but they may bring an additional rope into the station to use.

For team events, the team only gets 2 attempts regardless of which athlete's rope breaks. This means that one athlete's rope could break in the first attempt and a different athlete's rope could break in the second attempt, but they will still only receive 2 attempts.

## 4 JUDGING FREESTYLE EVENTS

Freestyle judges will evaluate routines based on difficulty and presentation. Judges will also record any deductions.

### 4.1 DIFFICULTY JUDGING

#### 4.1.1 General

Difficulty judges will award a level for each skill performed in Single Rope, Wheel and Double Dutch routines. A skill is defined as a motion of the rope and/or athlete, beyond a double bounce jump, single bounce or basic side-swing, that is assigned a level of difficulty. The starting levels of difficulty and modifiers are described in the paragraphs below and illustrated using tables/matrices.

At the top of each table/matrix column is the level of difficulty (0.5, 1, 2, etc.) with the skills in that level below it. Each row groups skills by element (multiples, power, rope manipulations, etc). If a skill includes two “starting value” skills, add the value of the skills together to get a total level of difficulty for the skill. A 0.5 level does not add difficulty to another skill/component.

During a routine, the difficulty judges mark the difficulty level of each skill successfully performed within the time limit of the routine.

From the third time onwards (meaning 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> time...) a skill is clearly repeated any time during the routine should not be awarded any difficulty level.

Variations that are not considered repeated:

- Changing the direction (forward vs. backwards)
- Different ways of entering or exiting a skill

Variations that are considered repeated:

- Performing a skill on a different side or with different arms
- Performing a skill in a different direction relative to the floor or rope
- Multiple turners doing the same skills synchronized is counted as separate skills for repetition
- Performed by a different athlete (or different combination of athletes) in the routine

#### 4.1.2 Single Rope

The Single Rope freestyle skills and modifiers are grouped by elements below. For freestyle with more than one athlete, if different skills are performed simultaneously, award credit for the lowest skill completed. If one athlete misses during a skill, this skill does not count, and no difficulty will be awarded until that athlete resumes executing skills.

Starting level	0	0.5	1	2	3	4	5	6
Multiples	Single		Double	Triple	Quad	Quintuple	Sextuple	Septuple
<b>Power</b>		Bubble (regardless of the number of wraps)	Basic power (not pulling rope): basic frog, basic push-up, butt bounce, back jump	Power pulling rope: frog exit, push-up, crab, two footed entry for frog	One handed power			Backwards power: examples- darkside, sunny D
<b>Gymnastics</b>			Cartwheel and round-off	Handsprings, kip, suicide	Flips			
<b>Rope Manipulation</b>	Side swing	Crosses, 180 on the ground	One hand restricted: toad (leg over cross), cougar (leg over), EB (one hand behind back)	Both hands restricted: AS, CL, TS, caboose, elephant, weave				
<b>Releases</b>			Basic release, inversed release, snake release, floater	Mic release, 2 handled rope release	Lasso (snake release above head, catching it out of the air)			
<b>Scoops / Interactions</b>			One jumper is scooped and basic wheel jumping, basic leap frog	Multiple jumpers are jumped by scoop, Multiple ropes moving during scoop, leap frog (scoop)	Multiple ropes + multiple athletes moving during scoop			
<b>Footwork</b>		Footwork						

When scoring wraps, score an individual level of difficulty for every time the rope passes under the body or as a wrapped side swing (+1 level for jumping a wrapped rope, with each additional wrap around the body that is jumped adding a level).

When scoring releases, score the release as a separate skill unless the release is caught, and a skill is completed with it all in the air at the same time.

The following modifications will add 1 level to the skill being performed (unless otherwise specified):

#### *Multiples*

- Body rotation (at least 270 degrees in twist or flip direction): EK, BC, Full Twist
- An additional +1 level for every 180-degree turned in the air beyond a 360 when jumped  
ex. 540, 720, 900

#### *Power/gymnastics*

- Crosses performed with power/strength skill and/or flips
- Landing in pushup position
- Landing in frog position (+2)
- Assisted flips interaction (unless one athlete is supporting an athlete all the way around in the flip, in which case, reduce the level by 1)
- An additional +1 level for every 90 degree turn in power when the rope is pulled

#### *Manipulations*

- Switch crosses
- Go-go'sges/crazy criss-cross (one hand crosses twice across body, leg or arm without uncrossing)
- Wraps
- Change direction of rope movement in the air (EK- rope continues in same direction: doesn't count)
- Switching handles
- Transition jump (jumping a one hand restricted cross and in one jump, jumping the opposite side one hand restricted cross)

#### *Releases*

- Catching a release in a restricted position
- Releasing a handle in a restricted position if, and only if, the hand is completely behind the body (behind the back or behind both legs)
- Catching a release with something other than a hand

#### Negative modifiers/limits

- -1 level: Gymnastics with rope held with one hand

#### *Exceptions*

- Level 6- kips and front handsprings with a whip (pulling the rope under before landing are level 6)
- Level 7- the money-maker/kamikaze frog, back handspring pulling rope under before landing on hands are level 7

#### Negative modifiers/limits:

- -1 level: Gymnastics with rope held with one hand

### Example Skills and Explanation

The matrix is to be used as a baseline for determining the difficulty level of each skill completed. A single double under is considered a Level 1 skill. If a restricted arm movement is added to the double under (ex: double under leg cross), a judge must then add the Level 1 of the double under with the Level 1 of a restricted arm, thus the score the judge enters on the app is a Level 2 for that skill. If the same skill is completed in a triple under, the score entered on the app would be 3. Restricted arm cross=1, triple under=2(TJ), totalling a score of Level 3.

Several base skill levels can be added together to create a higher level for one skill. For example, a backflip that includes a triple under and an under the leg cross (TJ) would earn a Level 6. Backflip=3, Triple Under=2, and an under the leg cross=1.

Crosses do not increase the level of difficulty in multiples, but they do increase the difficulty levels in power and gymnastics skills. A frog jumped in isolation is a Level 2 for landing the frog with the rope pulled under. When a cross landing is added to the frog, the skill becomes a Level 3.

A judge must be familiar enough with jump rope movements and skills that they can easily determine the level of the skills as they happen and enter the correct level onin the designated method of score collectionapp.

#### 4.1.3 Double Dutch

Double Dutch skills and modifiers are grouped by elements below. For Double Dutch pairs freestyle, if different skills are performed simultaneously, award credit for the lowest skill completed, unless the interaction is listed as a modifier.

Skill level	0	0.5	1	2	3	4
<b>Multiples</b>	Single		Double	Triples and quads	Quints and sextuples	<u>Septuplets</u> <u>Septuples</u> and <u>Octuplets</u> <u>Octuples</u>
<b>Power</b>			Mountain climber, power without jumping the rope (ex: up the ladder push-up), piggyback	Frog, push-up, crabs, butt bounces, back jump, splits, leap frog, kip	Hand hops, two _foot frogs, v kick, backbends/bridges	
<b>Gymnastics</b>			Cartwheel, round- off, 360 <u>degree</u> rotation of body	Handsprings, suicide	Flips	
<b>Turner involvement</b>	Basic turning (backwards and forwards)	Synchronized wheel	Pinwheel, wheel, turner skills only involving one hand movement (ex: leg over)	Turner skills involving more than one hand movement (ex: restriction of both hands, power skills, and gymnastics)		
<b>Releases</b>			Helicopter, floaters	Mic, two handled release		
<b>Switches</b>		Basic switch (athlete does not enter with next turned rope)	Quick switch, wheel switch, Exchange of handles during wheel, any interaction between jumper and turner			
<b>Footwork</b>		Footwork				

A turner involvement skill will only add a level of difficulty when the turner(s) transition between turner skills. This means that a turner involvement skill will not continue to add a level of difficulty if the turner holds the skill for more than 2 jumps.

The “starting value” of turner involvement skills is awarded per turner except for:

- Basic pin wheel
- Basic wheel
- ~~The same turner skill (e.g. if both turners do a leg over, this will be scored as level 1 for turner involvement, not level 2)~~

The following modifications will add 1 or more levels to the skill being performed (unless otherwise specified):

#### *Power/gymnastics*

- An additional +1 level for every 90 ~~degree~~ turn in power when the rope is pulled
- One handed frog-type skills
- An additional +1 level for each 360 ~~degree~~ rotation of the body in a power or gymnastics skill

#### *Interactions*

- Power skills done over another athlete
- +1 level for each additional layer in a power skill
- +2 levels for flips over another athlete
- Assisted flips interaction (unless one athlete is supporting an athlete all the way around in the flip, in which case, reduce the level by 1)

#### **4.1.4 Wheel**

When judging wheel, judge every skill performed by each athlete, unless the athletes are in synchronized wheel. In this case, only the lowest level skill performed will be scored. Skills performed when each athlete is holding both handles of their own rope will not be scored. Wheel skills and modifiers are grouped by elements below.

Starting level	0	0.5	1	2	3	4	5	6
Multiples	Single		Double	Triple	Quad	Quintuple	Sextuple	
<b>Power</b>		Bubble (regardless of the number of wraps)	Basic power (not pulling rope): basic frog, basic push-up, butt bounce, back jump	Power pulling rope: frog, push-up, crab, two footed entry for frog	One handed power			Backwards power: examples- darkside, sunny D (if done by both athletes simultaneously)
<b>Gymnastics</b>			Cartwheel and round-off	Handsprings, kip, suicide	Flips			
<b>Rope Manipulation</b>	Side swing	Crosses, 180 on the ground,	One hand restricted: toad (leg over cross), cougar (leg over), EB (one hand behind back)	Both hands restricted: AS, CL, TS, caboose, elephant, weave				
<b>Releases</b>			Basic release, Inversed release, snake release, floater	Mic release, 2 handled rope release	Lasso (snake release above head, catching it out of the air)			
<b>Scoops / Interactions</b>		Switching places	One jumper is scooped	Multiple jumpers are jumped by scoop, Multiple ropes moving during scoop, leap frog	Multiple ropes + multiple athletes moving during scoop			
<b>Footwork</b>		Footwork						

The following modifications will add 1 level to the skill being performed (unless otherwise specified):

#### *Multiples*

- Body rotation (at least 270 degrees in twist or flip direction): EK, BC, Full Twist
- An additional +1 level for every 180 degree turned in the air beyond a 360 when jumped ex. 540, 720, 900

#### *Power/gymnastics*

- Crosses performed with power/strength skill and/or flips
- Landing in push-uppushup position
- Landing in frog position (+2)
- Assisted flips interaction (unless one athlete is supporting an athlete all the way around in the flip, in which case, reduce the level by 1)
- An additional +1 level for every 90 degree turn in power when the rope is pulled

#### *Manipulations*

- Switch crosses
- Go-go's/crazy criss-crosses (one hand crosses twice across body, leg or arm without uncrossing)
- Wraps
- Change direction of rope movement in the air (EK- rope continues in same direction: doesn't count)
- Switching handles
- Transition jump (jumping a one hand restricted cross and in one jump, jumping the opposite side one hand restricted cross)

#### *Releases*

- Catching a release in a restricted position
- Releasing a handle in a restricted position if, and only if, the hand is completely behind the body (behind the back or behind both legs)
- Catching a release with something other than a hand

#### *Exceptions*

- Level 6-kips and front handsprings with a whip (pulling the rope under before landing) are level 6
- The money-makerLevel 7 the moneymaker/kamikaze frog, back handspring pulling rope under before landing on hands are level 7

#### *Negative modifiers/limits*

- -1 level: Gymnastics with rope held with one hand

## 4.2 PRESENTATION

Presentation is divided into two sets of judges, Athlete Presentation ( $P_A$ ) and Routine Presentation ( $P_R$ ) judges. These Presentation judges are asked to make marks (+, ✓, -) throughout the mark (+, ✓, -) at least every 2 seconds during a routine.

### 4.2.1 Athlete Presentation – Form and Execution (Technicality)

To evaluate form and execution, a judge you should watch for body posture and positioning, amplitude, and the flow and arc of the rope. Skills should be performed in the best possible way for judge and audience visibility, as well as aesthetics. Judges will make a mark for at least every 2 seconds. The form and execution for every skill performed. judges will also record each miss.

Form and Execution (technicality)		
- Basic	✓ Average	+ Excellent
Hunched over position, showing lack of skill, focus is towards the floor	Bent over to help execute tricks	Upright posture – shoulders and head up, back straight
Shows obvious effort to complete skills. Legs or back are bent when not appropriate for the skill being performed	Performs moves well enough to complete the skills but with minor breaks in form	Straight legs, clean lines and proper form at all times when performing skills
Hesitation between skills, obvious effort in thought between completing skills. Long pauses or bobbles in the routine	Some moments of hesitation. Executes the routine with occasional breaks in the flow between skills	Smooth flow between skills and superior execution of the routine. The arc of the rope(s) is continuous and smooth
Struggles to complete the skills. Low and hard landings between skills	Performs some skills with athleticism but performs other skills with difficulty and/or obvious effort. Slight break in form when landing	Displays exceptional athleticism. High amplitude with soft landings. Landing skills upright or in the appropriate form for the skill being performed
Athlete's back is to the judges and audience for an extended period of time. Performing skills in a direction that makes it difficult to evaluate	Some skills are performed in less than ideal position on the floor.	Skills are staged well in relation to the judges and audience. The directionality and position on the floor is visually pleasing to the intended audience
Pairs or teams are consistently not coordinated or synchronized, and/or need to focus on each other to stay together	Pairs or teams are coordinated and synchronized some of the time, but lack these qualities at other times	Pairs or teams are perfectly coordinated and synchronized throughout the routine

#### 4.2.2 Routine Presentation – Entertainment

To evaluate the entertainment component of a routine, judges should watch for unique skills and combinations, varied movement across the floor, and smooth transitions between skills.

Entertainment judges will also watch for repetition and repeated skills. This includes exact skills that are repeated as well as sections of the routine that begin to appear repetitive. For example, long multiple sequences, similar turner involvement during double dutch, etc. Judges will make a mark for entertainment at least every 2 seconds.

Entertainment		
- Basic	✓ Average	+ Excellent
Displays a lack of confidence, no effort made to connect with the judges and audience, no visible eye contact made	May have moments of connecting with the judges and audience, but they are minimal and shows obvious inward concentration throughout the routine	Strong showmanship and stage presence demonstrated. Athlete performs a routine that captivates the judges and audience's attention. Effort made to make eye contact and connect with intended audience
The routine is predictable; routine not designed from the spectator perspective	Parts of the routine are interesting, but other parts are predictable	The routine is constantly interesting and entertaining to watch
The routine is repetitive; athlete appears to have a limited repertoire of skills; an exact skill is repeated	A variety of skills and combinations with some repetition	There is a full variety of skills and styles shown from all elements
Routine has little movement and movements are predictable, and there are little to no rope direction changes	Athlete moves and uses the competition space, but movements are unoriginal	Directionality of the rope and movements are varied and unpredictable, and keep the routine constantly interesting to watch
Choppy transitions and breaks in flow	Routine has transitions, although they are not interesting or well-executed	Routine has smooth transitions between sections
Narrow variety of skills; choreography is simplistic	Thought put into choreography but not applied consistently through the routine	Many examples of original moves, sequences, and choreography
Routine is like many others, not memorable	Routine has aspects of originality	"Wow" factor – routine captivates the audience

#### 4.2.3 Routine Presentation – Musicality

To evaluate the musicality of a routine, judges should watch for effective use of music, unique music selection and choreography. Judges will make a mark at least every 2 seconds.

If a routine does not have any situations where music this category should be marked with minuses at least every 2 seconds. However, if a competition cannot run music for some reason is not used, this category is not judged at all and no marks should be made. is scored as a "Check."

Musicality		
- Basic	✓ Average	+ Excellent
Accents of the music do not correspond to elements of the routine; Little rhythmic connection between the beat and athlete's movements	Jumping is sometimes on-beat and on-rhythm; some alignment of accents and transitions between the music and the routine	Jumping is consistently on-beat and on-rhythm; excellent use of accents in the music to amplify the routine
The music bears little to no relationship to or connection with the routine	The routine embraces the spirit and style of the music	The style of the routine and athlete closely matches the music; the routine tells a story with the music, creates an emotional connection with the music
No music is used, music used is inappropriate	Music is used and appropriate, but not very original or interesting	Music is unique and interesting and adds to the entertainment value of the routine
No effective starting and/or ending pose/sequence	Athlete uses starting and ending poses/sequences but without much impact on the quality of the routine	Starting pose/sequence creates anticipation for the routine; finishing pose marks a clear and graceful finish

## 4.3 REQUIRED ELEMENTS

In order to ensure that freestyle routines are well-rounded and varied, athletes will be required to perform certain skill types or elements. For each required element not fulfilled points will be deducted from the score.

### 4.3.1 General

- Athlete(s)Athletes must successfully complete a skill that can be awarded a difficulty level for it to count as a required element
- Required elements may be performed in isolation or in sets
- Athletes can complete multiple required elements in the same skill
- Required elements can be performed at any difficulty level. However, athletes must jump their rope immediately after completing a required element
- In Single Rope Pairs and Team freestyle events, the required element must be performed by all athletes simultaneously
- For Double Dutch and Wheel events, a required element can be performed by any single athlete or combination of the athletes (they do not all need to participate in the skill for it to count)

#### 4.3.2 Single Rope

- 4 different multiples
  - Skills that involve the rope passing under an athlete's foot more than once per jump/skip
- 4 different gymnastics and/or power skills
  - Skills requiring athletes to be:
    - Jumping off their hands or forearms or from a starting position where their hands or forearms are touching the ground
    - Seated
    - On their back (supine)
    - Lying facing the ground (prone)
    - In a crab or split position
    - Having their head pass below their waist level and feet above the waist level at the same time
- 4 different wraps and/or releases
  - A release counts from when an athlete lets go of the handle(s) until they catch the rope and perform another type of jump/skip
  - A wrap involves jumping/skipping/stepping over the rope while the rope is wrapped around an athlete's body (or part of their body)

Additional Required Elements for Single Rope Pairs Freestyle and Single Rope Team Freestyle:

- 4 different interactions
  - Jumper interactions are skills completed in a way that the athletes support each other, share a rope, jump/skip another athlete with their rope (scoop), and/or perform skills over/under each other

#### 4.3.3 Double Dutch

- 4 different turner involvement skills
  - Turning the ropes in a manner other than standard double dutch or together in the same direction
  - Standard double dutch turning= turning the ropes in an alternating, opposite direction without multiples
- 4 different gymnastics and/or power skills
  - Skills requiring athletes to be:
    - Jumping off their hands or forearms or from a starting position where their hands or forearms are touching the ground
    - Seated
    - On their back (supine)
    - Lying facing the ground (prone)
    - In a crab or split position
    - Having their head pass below their waist level and feet above the waist level at the same time
- 4 skills performed in the ropes by each athlete
  - If an athlete does not complete at least four skills, a deduction is assessed
  - The maximum number of deductions for this required element equals the number of competitors in the event

In Double Dutch freestyle events with more than three athletes in the same routine, the following additional required elements exist:

- 4 different interactions
  - Jumper interactions are skills completed in a way that the athletes support each other, perform skills over/under or around each other, and/or physically connect with each other

#### 4.3.4 Wheel

- 4 different multiples
  - Skills that involve the rope passing under an athlete's foot more than once per jump/skip
- 4 different gymnastics and/or power skills
  - Skills requiring athletes to be:
    - Jumping off their hands or forearms or from a starting position where their hands or forearms are touching the ground
    - Seated
    - On their back (supine)
    - Lying facing the ground (prone)
    - In a crab or split position
    - Having their head pass below their waist level and feet above the waist level at the same time
- 4 different wraps and/or releases
  - A release counts from when an athlete lets go of the handle(s) until they catch the rope and perform another type of jump/skip
  - A wrap involves jumping/skipping the rope while the rope is wrapped around an athlete's body (or part of their body)
- 4 different interactions
  - Jumper interactions are skills completed in a way that the athletes support each other, perform skills over/under or around each other, and/or physically connect with each other. As well as athletes switching sides in reference to the judges (I.e. switching places)

## 4.4 DEDUCTIONS

### 4.4.1 Misses

Any unintentional stop of the rope(s), or any unintentionally dropped handle(s) is considered a miss. A miss may be caused by the rope(s) hitting an athlete, turner, or another rope, or any other mistake that results in the rope(s)ropes coming to a stop.

If a disturbance of the rope(s)ropes occurs but the rope(s) does not stop and the routine continues without delay, it is considered a “bobble”, not a miss, and should therefore not be counted as a miss. However, it is however accounted for by the presentation judges.

Another miss can occur on the next attempt to jump the rope(s).

In single rope events, a team can receive multiple misses simultaneously if the miss occurs in another (set of) rope(s).

Misses are counted per (set of) rope(s), not per athlete. During Single Rope partner interactions, Wheel events, and ~~For example, a set of Double Dutch events, ropes with 2 or more athletes jumping/skipping in the rope when~~ the miss occurs, this is only counted as one miss (not one miss per competitor).

### 4.4.2 Space Violations

A space violation occurs any time part of an athlete's body touches the ground outside of the competition boundary. The boundary marker itself is in-bounds.

If a space violation occurs, the judges must not score any skills completed outside of the boundary. They must resume judging once the athlete has re-entered the competition area.

An athlete cannot receive an additional space violation until they have successfully completed a skill within the competition area.

Judges must count all space violations during a routine. A space violation is equal to 1 miss.

#### 4.4.3 Time Violations

If the athlete(s) moves to start their routine before their~~the~~ music is audible~~starts playing~~, or if the athlete(s) performs any jumps or routine-related moves after their~~75 seconds from the beginning of~~ the music has ended, a time violation has occurred.

A maximum of 2 time violations can occur per routine. Judges must count all time violations during the routine. A time violation is equal to 1 miss.

## 5 JUDGING TEAM SHOW FREESTYLE EVENTS / WORLD CUP

### 5.1 DIFFICULTY

Difficulty Judges will award enter a level for each skill being performed by the athletes. Judges should not score skills being completed if 25% of the team is not performing (i.e. either in a miss or standing still/not moving). (For example, 12 athletes performing four 3-wheels, one 3-wheel makes a mistake. The difficulty judge should not award points until all 3-wheels are actively jumping again.)

The difficulty levels of skills being performed will be determined by the Single Rope- (Section 4.1.2), Double Dutch- (section 4.1.3) and Wheel (section 4.1.4) Matrices. Long Rope and Traveller will be judged using the following difficulty modifiers.

#### 5.1.1 Long Rope

The discipline involving long ropes with one rope being at least 6 meters long turned and jumped in any fashion. Some examples include (but are not limited to): the triangle, the umbrella, the rainbow, and the giant wheel.

##### 5.1.1.1 Starting level of 0 (not scored)

2 turners not scooping themselves that are double bounce scooping 1 jumper with 1 rope

Add 1 full level of difficulty for each of the following:

##### 5.1.1.2 Turner Skills

- Having multiple of any or all long ropes crossed/turning in a different direction
  - Ex. simple eggbeaters and simple umbrellas would both be level 1
- Turners scooping another turner
  - Ex. rainbow; also, Thai long rope or variants thereof like the Matrix
- Each additional rope turned by every turner on the floor
  - Ex. one basic triangle (3 turners with 1 or more jumpers) gives level 1 since all turners are turning 2 ropes
  - Additional example: a simple umbrella would still be level 1 since each turner is turning 1 rope. That would not add level (having the ropes crossed adds a level)
- Single bounce scooping, plus 1 additional level for each multiple under
  - Ex. +2 for double under scoops, +3 for triple under scoops, etc.
- Turners scooping themselves
  - +1 for one turner and +2 for both turners on the same rope
- Consecutive scooping (shotgun scoops/not taking a jump in between jumpers)

Judges should not enter marks for skills being completed if 25% of the team is in a mistake. Example: 12 athletes performing four 3-wheels, one 3-wheel makes a mistake. The difficulty judge should not award points until all 3-wheels are actively jumping again

- All turners moving and/or rotating while scooping
- Turner performing skill while scooping
  - Use applicable Double Dutch (section 4.1.3) or Wheel (section 4.1.4) level of athletes must be actively participating in jumping to receive difficulty to add to the overall level of difficulty of a skill

### 5.1.1.3 Jumper Skills

- **Having more than 1 person jumping inside any or all long rope(s)**
  - Maximum of 1 added level regardless of adding more jumpers
  - Ex. simple rainbow with Single Rope jumper inside both long ropes gives level 3 (+1 for scooping turners inside long rope, +1 for having more than 1 person jumping inside the long rope, and +1 for combining disciplines of Single Rope inside long rope)
- **Athlete(s) performing skills while being scooped**
  - Use levels of difficulty from Single Rope (section 4.1.2), Double Dutch (section 4.1.3) and Wheel (section 4.1.4) to add to the overall level of difficulty of a skill
- **Athlete(s) moving and/or rotating to be scooped while the turners are moving**

~~Athletes changing the marks. Allowances will be made for transitions and formation while the turners are moving changes.~~

- ex. rotating the line, moving from one shape to another, switching places, etc.

### 5.1.1.4 Combining Disciplines

- **+1 for each additional discipline combined**

## 5.1.2 Traveller

~~A traveller is when an athlete scoops two or more athletes in a sequence. At a minimum, this sequence needs to be scooping one athlete and then scooping the next athlete with a maximum of one jump in between.~~

### 5.1.2.1 Starting level of 0 (not scored)

~~1 traveller/jumper using double bounce jumping with one or more jumps between scoops~~

~~Add 1 full level of difficulty for each of the following:~~

### 5.1.2.2 Traveller skills

- **Single-bounce scooping, plus 1 additional level for each multiple under scoop**
  - Single-bounce scooping aligns with the Single Rope matrix scoops (level 1 if one athlete is scooped by a traveller; level 2 if both the athlete and the traveller are jumped by the scoop)
  - i.e. +2 for double under scoops, +3 for triple under scoops, etc.
- **Consecutive scooping (shotgun scoops/not taking a jump in between athletes)**
- **Backwards scooping (traveller jumps backwards while scooping the athlete)**
- **Blind scooping (traveller is facing away from the athletes when scooping; i.e. forwards jumping while scooping in front of the athlete gives +1, or backwards jumping scooping behind the athlete gives +2 [+1 for backwards scooping and +1 for blind scooping])**
- **Rotating while scooping**
  - +1 for each 180-degree turn: 180 degrees gives +1, 360 degrees gives +2, 540 degrees gives +3, etc.
- **Traveller(s) performing skill while scooping**
  - use Single Rope levels of difficulty to add to the overall level of difficulty of a skill (section 4.1.2)
- **Multiple travellers**
  - +1 if there is a space or jump in between them, +2 if both scooping consecutively (+1 for multiple travellers and +1 for consecutive scooping)

### 5.1.2.3 Athlete Skills

- Athletes performing skills while being scooped
  - use levels of difficulty from Single Rope (section 4.1.2) and Double Dutch (section 4.1.3) to add to the overall level of difficulty of a skill
- Athletes moving and/or rotating to be scooped while the traveller(s) is/are moving
- Athletes changing the formation while the traveller(s) is/are moving
  - ex. rotating the line, moving from one shape to another, switching places, etc.

### 5.1.2.4 Combining Elements

- +1 for each additional element combined
  - ex. wheel traveller gives +1, wheel traveller scooped by a long rope gives +2, and so on

## 5.2 PRESENTATION

Technical Presentation judges in Show Freestyle Events are divided into two sets, like other Freestyle Events. These judges asked to make marks (+, ✓, -) throughout the routine but a mark (+, ✓, -) at least every 2 seconds.

Athlete during a routine. The elements a Technical Presentation judges will be evaluating are: Form/Synchronization, and Execution Flow/Transitions/Formations/Mistakes.

Form and Execution will be evaluated as described in section 4.2.1 in addition to the matrix below.

<u>Form and Execution (Technicality)</u>		
<u>- Basic</u>	<u>✓ Average</u>	<u>+ Excellent</u>
<u>Formations are minimal and/or lines are not in alignment</u>	<u>Athletes demonstrate several formations with mostly straight lines</u>	<u>Athletes demonstrate multiple formations; lines are spaced well and straight</u>
<u>Little or no effort made by athletes to use the floor. Display a lack of skill with movements on the floor</u>	<u>Athletes use the floor space fairly well and movements are performed at a moderate pace</u>	<u>Athletes use the floor space exceptionally well. Movements on the floor are smooth and quick.</u>

### 5.2.1 Athlete Presentation – Style

To judge style, judges should look at how the athletes in the routine executes their part of the performance and connect to the audience.

<u>Style (Athlete)</u>		
<u>- Basic</u>	<u>✓ Average</u>	<u>+ Excellent</u>
<u>Inappropriate/distracting facial expressions and body language.</u>	<u>Facial expression shows inward concentration and lack of eye contact. Behaviour/body language neither detracts from nor adds to the overall performance.</u>	<u>Facial expressions and body language are appropriate and professional, including but not limited to natural smiles and eye contact</u>
<u>Costumes/uniforms detract from the performance and do not fit with the music and choreography</u>	<u>Costumes/uniforms neither detract from nor add to the overall performance.</u>	<u>Athletes use their costumes/uniforms to improve the overall performance and enhance the musicality and choreography of the routine.</u>

- Basic	Style (Athlete)	✓ Average	+ Excellent
<u>Displays a lack of confidence, no effort made to connect with the judges and audience.</u> <u>Behaviour on the floor detracts from the routine</u>	<u>Athlete may perform a strong routine and have moments of connecting to their intended audience but has moments of obvious inward concentration and lack of connection.</u>		<u>Strong showmanship and stage presence. Professional behaviour shown during the routine</u>

### 5.2.2 Routine Presentation – Entertainment

Entertainment will be judged according to section 4.2.2.

### 5.2.3 Routine Presentation – Musicality

Musicality will be judged according to section 4.2.3.

Entertainment and Choreography judges are asked to make a mark (+, ✓, -) at least every 2 seconds during a routine. The elements that the Entertainment and Choreography judges will be evaluating are: Originality/Variety of Skills/Athlete Interaction and Music/Choreography/Beat/Mistakes.

## 5.3 REQUIRED DISCIPLINES

In order to ensure that team show is well-rounded and varied, athletes will be required to perform certain disciplines. For each required discipline not fulfilled, points will be deducted from the score.

### 5.3.1 General

- Athletes must successfully complete a skill that can be awarded a difficulty level for it to count as a required discipline
- Athletes can complete multiple required disciplines at the same time
- The Required Disciplines can be performed at any difficulty level
- At least 50% of the team must be involved in the required discipline for it to be counted

### 5.3.2 Disciplines

- are Single Rope, Double Dutch, Wheel, Long Ropes
- Rope and Traveller

## 5.4 DEDUCTIONS

Deductions are handled the same way as. Ropes can be any length for other freestyle events with the following exception:

### 5.4.1 Misses

Judges will count a miss if 50% of the team is involved in a mistake at the same time. (see section 4.4.1)

### 5.4.2 Space Violations

Space violations are not counted in Show Freestyle

## 5.5 ALL DISCIPLINES EXCEPT RECOMPETING

### 5.6 GENERAL

The head judge (in speed) or the floor manager after consulting the judge panel (in freestyle), will notify the tournament director immediately if an athlete has the option to recompete an event. The athlete will wait with the tournament director until the second attempt has been scheduled.

The tournament director will notify the coach or team representative who was present in the coach's box. If unavailable, the tournament director will notify the coach on record, national head coach or head of delegation. They will have 5 minutes to decide whether to recompete the event. If they choose not to recompete, they will be given the score originally counted by the judges.

The athlete(s) will be given a minimum of 10 minutes between attempts.

The score of the athlete(s)'s second attempt will be their final score.

### 5.7 VIDEO ISSUE

If a video recount is not possible for speed, and the video recount is needed long, due to a technical issue such as the camera not recording the event properly, a file accidentally being deleted, a judge obstructs the view of the camera, or the camera ran out of space or power, then the athlete(s) will be given an opportunity to recompete the event.

### 5.8 BROKEN ROPE

If an athlete's rope breaks unintentionally during an event and the majority of judges agree, the rope is broken, the athlete will be given one additional attempt to compete the event successfully.

However, once an athlete leaves the station, they can no longer claim a broken rope. (s) must be at least 6 meters in length. To fulfil the Required Disciplines, all athletes of the team must be involved in the Discipline for at least 4 skills.

A broken rope includes but is not limited to:

- Frayed wire
- Rope separating from handle
- Snapped rope
- Broken handle (that impairs its use)
- Any breakage that halts the functionality of the rope.

If the rope breaks again on their second attempt, they will not be given another chance to recompete the event, but they may bring an additional (set of) rope(s) into the station for their second attempt to use if their rope breaks again. For Single Rope events one extra rope per athlete is allowed, for Double Dutch and Wheels one extra set of ropes is allowed.

For team events, the team only gets 2 attempts regardless of which athlete's rope breaks. This means that one athlete's rope could break in the first attempt and a different athlete's rope could break in the second attempt, but they will still only receive 2 attempts.

## 5.9 MUSIC FAILURE

If the music fails during an event, the athlete(s) should continue the event without music. After the event, the music operator will be consulted to determine if the issue was caused by the equipment playing the music and if so, the athlete(s) will be given the opportunity to recompete the event.

If the wrong music is played, compared to what the athlete(s) submitted, they should stop their routine within 5 seconds. If they can provide the correct music within 10 minutes, they will be given the opportunity to recompete the event. No recompetes will be given if the athlete(s) have submitted the wrong music.

## 6 CALCULATION OF SCORES AND RESULTS

The goal of this chapter is to be easily understood by the wider community of our sport as well as being clear and accurate as to leave no questions on how the calculations will be implemented. To meet both goals, some sections in this chapter will have a grey background that mark them as detailed explanations using mathematical formulas. Before each grey section, the concepts in grey will be explained as clearly as possible in steps and descriptions.

### 6.1 AVERAGING

If there are two judges of a type the two scores are averaged.

For example

Judge	Score
Judge 1	112
Judge 2	114

Gives an average of  $\frac{112+114}{2} = 113$

If there are three judges of a type the two closest scores are averaged, if the scores are equally spaced the benefit goes to the athlete and the two higher scores are averaged.

For example, in the following situation:

Judge	Score
Judge 1	112
Judge 2	114
Judge 3	118

Since judges 1 and 2 are closer (2 clicks) than judges 2 and 3 (4 clicks), scores from judges 1 and 2 are averaged for a total score of 113.

A similar situation:

Judge	Score
Judge 1	112
Judge 2	115
Judge 3	118

Since judges 1 and 2 are apart by 3 clicks and judges 2 and 3 are also apart by 3 clicks, the higher pair of scores (judges 2 and 3) are used. Those two scores are averaged for a score of 116.5.

If there are four or more judges of a type the highest and lowest scores are dropped, and the remaining scores are averaged. For example:

$$\frac{Judge_1 + Judge_2 + Judge_3 + Judge_4 - Judge_{max} - Judge_{min}}{4 - 2}$$

For example

Judge	Score
Judge 1	112
Judge 2	115
Judge 3	118
Judge 4	119

Judge	Score
Judge 5	121

Judge 1 and Judge 5 who has the lowest and highest scores are dropped leaving judge 2, 3 and 4 which are then averaged  $\frac{115+118+119}{3} = 117.33$

## 6.2 ROUNDING

All variables are calculated without applied rounding, except for Capital Letter Variables and functions (such as  $R, D, P, M, Q, F_p, L(x)$ ) which is rounded to two decimal places (example if the variable is  $R$  then  $R = \frac{\lfloor R * 100 \rfloor}{100}$ )

### 6.16.3 CALCULATING SPEED AND MULTIPLES SCORES

Scores are collected from each judge and averaged according to section 6.1

; the two closest scores are then averaged. If the difference between multiple scores are equal, the higher two scores are averaged. This average is called  $a$ .  $A$ . (For example: 112, 115, 118  $\rightarrow A = \frac{115+118}{2} = 116.5$  while 112, 114, 118  $\rightarrow A = \frac{112+114}{2} = 113$ )

False starts and false switches cause a deduction of 10 clicks for each instance. The final score is the average of the two closest judge scores minus the deductions.

The amount of false starts and false switches as reported by the head judge are summed up and multiplied by ten, this is called  $m$ . ( ~~$M$ , for deductions. ( $M = (starts + switches) \times 10$ )~~)

The result, called  $R$ , is obtained by subtracting the deductions ( $m$ ) from the average score ( $A$ ). ( $R = A - m$ )

### 6.26.4 CALCULATING FREESTYLE SCORES

Freestyle scores are based on ~~a cumulative~~ an accumulative difficulty model where Presentation, Required Elements, and Deductions can affect the score.

Difficulty is ~~calculated by adding a cumulative, uncapped total of~~ the points from each skill performed. There is no limit on the total difficulty score.

Presentation increases or decreases the score by a percentage calculated from the presentation marks- (+, ✓, or -).

Deductions take ~~Deduction takes~~ off a percentage for misses, and time and space violations.

Each missed required element will also take off a percentage from the total score.

The result/routine score (called  $R$ ) is obtained by multiplying the difficulty score ( $D$ ) with the presentation score ( $P$ ), the deduction score ( $M$ ) and the required elements score ( $Q$ ). The result cannot be lower than 0, and time and space violations.

$$R = D \times P \times M \times Q$$

The calculation for each of these scores is described in the following sections.

#### 6.2.16.4.1 Difficulty

There is no maximum difficulty score. The difficulty score is the sum of the total points for each skill performed in a routine. Every time a skill is successfully performed, the value of that skill is added to the difficulty score.

The points per level can be calculated with the following formulas where x is the level of the trick  
 $L(x) = 0.1 \times 1.8^x$  rounded to two decimal places. However, a level 0 skill is always worth 0 points.

The approximate point values per skill are:

Level	0	0.5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Points per trick	0.00	0.13	0.18	0.32	0.58	1.05	1.89	3.40	6.12	11.02

For each judge, a difficulty score will be calculated by multiplying the number of times the athlete(s) completes a skill by the point value of the corresponding skill level. (For example, if an athlete completes 10 level 1 skills, they will get 1.8 points, as  $10 \times 0.18 = 1.8$ ).

Then, the total points for each level are added together to get a total difficulty score for that judge. For example, if an athlete completes 10 level 1 skill, 10 level 2 skills and 10 level 3 skills they will get 10.8 points ( $10 \times 0.18 + 10 \times 0.32 + 10 \times 0.58 = 1.8 + 3.2 + 5.8 = 10.8$  points).

The score of every difficulty judge is calculated by multiplying the amount of skills recorded at that level by that judge (called  $n_x$ , where x is the level) with  $L(x)$  for each level, and adding summing the results (called  $s_x$ ) for each level together, (the resulting sum is called  $d_j D_j$ , where j is the judge number. This means judge 1 is called  $d_1$ , judge 2 is called  $d_2$ , etc.) for example:

$$s_1 = L(1) \times n_1$$

$$s_2 = L(2) \times n_2$$

$$d_1 = s_1 + s_2$$

$$s_{\bar{x}} = L(1) \times n_{\bar{x}}$$

$$s_{\bar{z}} = L(2) \times n_{\bar{z}}$$

$$D_{\bar{x}} = s_{\bar{x}} + s_{\bar{z}}$$

All levels except level 0 are considered.

The average of all difficulty judges' scores are then averaged together according to section 6.1, the result is and called  $D$ .

$$D = \frac{D_{\bar{x}} + D_{\bar{z}} + D_{\bar{y}} + D_{\bar{w}} + D_{\bar{s}}}{5}$$

#### 6.2.26.4.2 Presentation

The Presentation score will be multiplied by the difficulty score, which can raise or lower the total score

	Presentation score factor	Score change in percent
-	0.65	-35%
✓	1.0	0%
+	1.35	+35%

A presentation score for each judge will be calculated in 2 steps. First, the number of times the athlete(s) receives a minus, check, or plus will be multiplied by the score factor for each (0.65, 1, and 1.35). Then, this number will be divided by the total number of presentation marks to obtain an average.

For example, if an athlete receives 10 minuses, 10 checks, and 20 pluses they will receive 43.5 points ( $10 \times 0.65 + 10 \times 1 + 20 \times 1.35 = 6.5 + 10 + 27 = 43.5$ ). This point value (43.5) is then divided by the total number of presentation marks received (10 minuses + 10 checks + 20 pluses = 40) to get the presentation score of 1.09 ( $\frac{43.5}{40} = 1.09$ ).

The Presentation judges' scores are averaged according to section 6.1 and called  $P_t$ .

The presentation score may impact the difficulty score by a factor of  $F_p = 35\% = 0.35\% = x$

The score of each presentation judge is calculated on a scale from -1 to 1 by averaging the marks the judge has given, where “-” is worth -1, (the amount of negative marks given by a judge is called  $n_{minus}$ ) “✓” is worth 0 (Despite this, the marks are important as they are part of the average and brings the score closer to the average; the amount of checkmarks given by a judge is called  $n_{check}$ ) and “+” is worth 1. (the amount of positive marks given by a judge is called  $n_{plus}$ )

$$\frac{-1 \times n_{minus} + 0 \times n_{check} + 1 \times n_{plus}}{n_{minus} + n_{check} + n_{plus}} = \frac{n_{plus} - n_{minus}}{n_{minus} + n_{check} + n_{plus}}$$

The average score of all judges is then calculated on a scale from -1 to 1 by averaging all judges' scores as calculated in the previous score according to section 6.1. This is called  $p_t P_t$ , for example:

$$p_t = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + r_1 + r_2 + r_3}{6}$$

$$P_t = \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + B_1 + B_2 + B_3}{6}$$

If there are 4 or more presentation judges, the scores of the judges with the highest and lowest score are dropped before calculating  $P_t$ .

To calculate the multiplication factor that will be used to calculate the final score,  $p_t P_t$  is multiplied by  $F_p$  and added to 1, this is called  $P$ .

$$P = 1 + (p_t P_t \times F_p)$$

Alternatively, each judge's score can be calculated as follows

$$\frac{n_{minus} \times (1 - F_p) + n_{check} + n_{plus} \times (1 + F_p)}{n_{minus} + n_{check} + n_{plus}}$$

Those scores are then averaged according to section 6.1 and the average is called  $P$

#### 6.2.36.4.3 Deductions and Required Elements

The deduction judges and Athlete Presentation judges count misses. These are averaged to get the number of misses. Each miss will take 5% off the total routine score.

To get the total deduction value misses, space-, and time violations for each judge are summed, all the judges are then averaged according to section 6.1 and rounded to a whole number of misses and deductions. The average whole number of deductions are then multiplied by 5%. This is taken off from the score after the presentation adjustment.

Each deduction (miss, time violation, space violation) Each deduction may impact the score with a factor of  $F_d = 5\% = 0.055\% = 0.05$  and each missed required element may impact the score with a factor of  $F_r = \frac{1}{5} \times F_d = 1\% = 0.01$

The average number of misses recorded by the Deduction judges counting misses is calculated and Athlete Presentation judges are calculated according to section 6.1. This average is called  $a_m$  and is rounded to a whole number, the factor  $F_r$  is then multiplied by  $a_m$ , the result is called  $m$ .  
( $m = F_d \times [a_m] A_m$ )

The average number of uncompleted required elements recorded by the deduction judges are calculated and called  $A_r$ , the factor  $F_r$  is then multiplied by  $A_r$ , the result is called  $r$ . ( $r = F_r \times A_r$ )

The average number of additional violations (time and space) recorded by the deduction judges are calculated and called  $a_v$  this average is also rounded to a whole number, the factor  $F_d$  is then multiplied by  $a_v A_v$ , the result is called  $v$ . ( $v = F_d \times [a_v] A_v$ )

The misses three values ( $m$ ,  $r$ , and  $v$ ) and violation are then summed together and subtracted from 100, the result is called  $M$  ( $M$  which cannot be smaller than 0. ( $M = 1 - (m + r + v)$ ))

#### 6.4.4 Required Elements

Each missing execution of a required element contributes a 2.5% deduction. For example, in an individual Single Rope freestyle routine:

	<u>Number Required</u>	<u>Number Performed</u>	<u>Missing Required Elements</u>	<u>Deduction</u>
<u>Multiples</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Gymnastics/Power</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.5%</u>
<u>Wraps/Releases</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7.5%</u>
<u>Total required element deduction:</u>				<u>10%</u>

Each missed required element may impact the score by a factor of  $F_q = \frac{1}{2} \times F_d = 2.5\% = 0.025$

The average number of missing required elements recorded by the deduction judges are calculated and called  $a_q$  this average is rounded to a whole number, the factor  $F_q$  is then multiplied by  $a_q$ , the result is called  $q$ . ( $q = F_q \times [a_q]$ ) (Note that required elements are counted per instance of each required element, not per group of required elements, for example, if the required elements are 4 basic jumps and 4 double unders and the athlete performs 2 basic jumps and 3 double unders this corresponds to  $2 + 1 = 3$  missed required elements)

The required elements ( $q$ ) are subtracted from 1 to be converted into a factor, the result is called  $Q$  ( $Q = 1 - q$ )

#### 6.2.46.4.5 Result

The final score takes the content score, adjusts up or down a percentage for presentation, then adjusts down a percentage for any deductions and finally adjusts down a percentage for any missed required elements. The minimum score is 0.

The result, called  $R$ , is obtained by multiplying the difficulty score ( $D$ ) with the presentation score, ( $P$ ) the deduction score ( $M$ ), and the required elements score ( $Q$ ). The result cannot be lower than 0.

$$R = D \times P \times M \times Q$$

### 6.36.5 CALCULATING SHOW FREESTYLE CONTEST SCORES

#### 6.5.1 General

The results for the show freestyle are generally calculated in the same way as any other freestyle but with the following exceptions

#### 6.5.2 Presentation

The presentation score may impact the difficulty score by a factor of  $F_p = 50\% = 0.50$

#### 6.5.3 Required Disciplines

These are calculated like the Required Elements, see section 6.4.4 however a required discipline can be either performed or not performed, hence the maximum number of uncompleted required disciplines are the same as the number of required disciplines.

Each missed required discipline may impact the score by a factor of  $F_q = 5\% = 0.05$

### 6.46.6 CALCULATING THE RANKING

#### 6.4.16.6.1 Speed Events

The athlete or team with the highest result ( $R$ ) is ranked first, (rank 1). The athlete with the second highest result is ranked second, (rank 2) and so on.

In the case of a tie, where the number of athletes or teams have the same result, ( $R$ ), which would result in the rank ( $n$ ), all those athletes or teams are awarded the same rank ( $n$ ). The next best result ( $R$ ) is ranked with rank plus the number of teams/ $n + m$ . (for example, if 3 athletes ( $n + m$ ). For example, if 3 athletes ( $m=3$ ) have the same speed score and rank 4<sup>th</sup>, they all get ranked fourth, (rank 4).) The athlete with the next score gets ranked seventh, (rank 7) since  $n$  is 4 and  $m$  is 3 their sum is 7 ( $4 + 3 = 7$ ).

#### 6.4.26.6.2 Freestyle Events

The athlete or team with the highest result ( $R$ ) is ranked first, (rank 1). The athlete with the second highest result is ranked second, (rank 2) and so on.

In case of a tie, where multiple teams or athletes have the same result ( $R$ ), the athletes or teams will be further compared based on their deduction score ( $M$ ). The athlete or team with fewer deductions is ranked first.

If this does not resolve the tie, the athletes or teams with the same result and deduction score will be further compared based on their difficulty score (D). The athlete or team with the higher difficulty score is ranked first.

If this does not resolve the tie, the athletes or teams with the same result, deduction score, and difficulty score, will be further compared based on their presentation score (P). The athlete or team with the higher presentation score is ranked first.

If this does not resolve the tie and there are  $m$  athletes or teams with the same result, deduction-, presentation-, and difficulty score, which would result in the same rank  $n$ , all those athletes or teams are awarded rank  $n$ . The next best result ( $R$ ) is ranked with rank  $n + m$ .

#### **6.4.36.6.3 Overall and All-Around Results**

The winner of the overall/all-around competitions is determined by the sum of their ranks in each event. The winner will have the lowest rank sum. For example, if an athlete places rank 1, rank 2, rank 3 in their three events, the sum of their ranks is  $6$  ( $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ ). (the rank sum is called  $T$ )

In the Individual Overall Competition, the rank for the Single Rope Individual Freestyle get multiplied by 2 before adding it to the rank sum.

In case of a tie, the scores for each event are recalculated into a normalized score to preserve the differences between the scores while still making the events play an equal role in the result.

The highest score in an event gets a score of 100, the lowest score gets a score of 1.

To convert a result ( $R$ ) into a normalized score the highest score of the competitors in that event entered into the Overall/All-Around is called  $h$ , the lowest score is called  $l$ , the Normalized score is called  $N$  and the following operation is performed for each entry

$$N = \frac{(100 - 1)(R - l)}{h - l} + 1$$

In the Individual Overall Competition  $N$  for Single Rope Individual Freestyle is multiplied by 2 to give freestyle a simulated equal impact as speed.

The normalized scores for all the events are then summarized into a total normalized score, the tie breaker (called  $B$ ) The athlete/team with the highest total normalized score is ranked first in the tie, the second best total normalized score is ranked second and so on.

In the case of a tie, where the athletes have the same rank sum, the percentage difference between their scores in each event will be calculated and totalled. Of the athletes who tied, the athlete who won by the largest total percentage will receive the higher overall placement.

### **6.56.7 THE RESULTS**

#### **6.7.1 General**

All published results must be accompanied with details identifying the event(s), and athlete(s) or team(s). Each athlete/team should have a unique id, name/team name, country/club, and, for team events, names of the athletes competing the event published with their results.

### 6.7.2 Unofficial Results

Prior to results being verified and authorized, some results may be published as unofficial scores.  
These are unofficial scores and not finalized until results are officially published and announced. It is  
not required to publish unofficial results and all variables are optional.

For speed events, the result (R) and rank (S) may be published.

For freestyle events, the result (R), difficulty score (D), presentation score (P), deduction score (M),  
Required Elements score (Q) and rank (S) may be published.

For Overall and All-Arounds, the result for each event (R), normalized score for each event (N), total  
normalized score (B), rank for each event (S), Rank sum (T), and total rank (S) may be published.

### 6.7.3 Official Results

After all verifications have been made, the results can be published. These should include everything  
listed under section 6.7.2 with the difference that only N and B are optional (they must be published  
if a tie had to be resolved in that Overall or All-Around category)